FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1852. [NO. 1847.]

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CRAWFORDSVILLE INSTITUTE, Robeson, } October 16, 1852. }

Messrs. Editors: Pursuant to previous notice, friends of Scott and Graham met at this place this day, for the purpose of forming a Scott and Graham Club.

The meeting being called to order, A. S. McMillan, Esq was appointed Chairman, and Wm. [illegible], Esq was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting at length, pertinently and forcibly, [illegible] and ably advocating the superior claims of Scott and Graham to the confidence of the American People.

On motion, the Chair appointed A. Davis, Maj. [illegible] and Dr. A. D. McNair a Committee to [illegible] business for the meeting.

During their absence, the Secretary being [illegible] responded in a speech of some length, [illegible] warmly received.

The Committee, after a short absence, returned [illegible] the following resolutions, which [illegible] unanimously adopted, to-wit:

[illegible] Resolved, That this is an eventful period [illegible] history of our country, and that as friends [illegible] Constitution and of the best interests of [illegible] and especially of our own portion [illegible] we feel ourselves called upon individually [illegible] solemnly to be up and doing.

That whatever others may do, we here [illegible] ourselves to use every honorable means to [illegible] the election of Gen. Scott, because in a [illegible] of 40 years' continuance he has shown [illegible] equal to every emergency, superior to [illegible] frailty; a concentration of those rare [illegible] which sometimes combine to form a Re- [illegible] Statesman, a Patriot and a Sage.

That in William A. Graham we recognise [illegible] unification of political virtue and moral [illegible] that in the present contest we will [illegible] each other to shoulder for North Carolina's [illegible] honor.

That in order to more effectual action in [illegible] views, we will now proceed to form ourselves into a Scott and Graham Club.

That we recommend as President of said [illegible] A. S. McMillan, Esq.: For Vice Presidents, [illegible] B. Grist, John McKinnon, William Davis, [illegible] W. Crawford, Neill Sinclair, and L. B. God- [illegible] Esqs: For Secretaries, A. Davis and Neill [illegible]ford, Esqs: For Committee of Correspond- [illegible] Dr. A. D. McNair, Duncan McNair, and [illegible] McMillan, Esqs: and for Committee of [illegible] Alex'r McMillan, Arch'd Malloy, and [illegible] Crawford, Esqs.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, A. [illegible] was called upon to address the meeting, to [illegible] he responded with his usual warmth and [illegible] eloquence.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the above [illegible] be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] request for their publication.

Then the Club adjourned in high spirits, to [illegible] on Monday night next.

The enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and [illegible] man retired, resolved to do his duty.

A number of our Democratic friends were with us, [illegible] behaved with becoming propriety and [illegible]. They have our thanks.

A. S. McMILLAN, Ch'n.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Sec'y.

[illegible] the Hero! Hurrah for the Sage!

[illegible] farmer turned his back to the battle's wild rage, [illegible] storm-beaten mariner yearns for the Light-house, [illegible] his approach to the Washington White-house.

FILIBUSTIERING REVIVED.

It will not be a surprise to any one, (says the National [illegible]er,) who has paid the least attention to [illegible] being employed and the principles avowed [illegible] aspiring of the leaders of "the Pro- [illegible] Democracy" within the last few weeks, [illegible] by the Central Organ of that party [illegible], to learn that a new Filibustering [illegible] is actually on foot in the city of New [illegible] that it derives impunity and counten- [illegible] ance, from its being brought to bear [illegible] influence upon the now depending election [illegible] that commercial emporium. All the [illegible] of that city recognise the fact, and the [illegible] part of them in a manner honorable [illegible] profession and their understanding of the [illegible] obligations and true interests of the U- [illegible]. The following paragraph on the [illegible] in the New York Commercial Adver- [illegible] whole story:

"Already have this Cuban Junta, and [illegible] Americans, some of whom are designing [illegible] and some are dupes, sent forth bands [illegible] citizens to be slaughtered on the soil [illegible] dishonored within its prisons, with no [illegible] prospect than first to murder Cu- [illegible] to be slain or captured themselves. [illegible] attempt is now being made of the same [illegible] city alone, two thousand ignorant [illegible] are beguiled into the belief that [illegible] to undertake a deed of heroism, [illegible] success, and under this delusion are [illegible] to death or infamy. Men and [illegible] are consigned to death or a prison, [illegible] are to be bereaved; the Republic is [illegible] citizens, or have them trained to deeds [illegible] and contempt of the laws; the peace of [illegible] to be repeatedly disturbed, its fair [illegible] to reproach, its intercourse with [illegible] interrupted, its Government in [illegible] constant perplexity, and its national [illegible]; and all this according as the Cu- [illegible] and their American associates pull the [illegible] excitement. Surely it is high [illegible] American press and the American [illegible] out on this subject, and add a [illegible] to the efforts of the Executive for [illegible] of this abuse of American sympa- [illegible] oppressed."

[illegible] such unlawful expeditions are undertaken [illegible] possibility of the election of a Loco- [illegible], what may we not look for, if that [illegible] should unfortunately befal the [illegible].—*Observer.*

[illegible] body knows, and every candid adversary [illegible], that Gen. Scott is stronger in Pennsyl- [illegible] many thousands, than our party organ- [illegible]. There is not a town or village through- [illegible] State in which numbers of honest [illegible] cannot be found who openly avow their [illegible] to vote for him, in defiance of all politi- [illegible]. And what is true here, is also [illegible]. The same sentiment pervades [illegible], and will find utterance astounding to [illegible] on the 2d November.

Philadelphia North American.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.—We fear that sufficient attention has not been given to the procurement of an ample supply of Electoral Tickets. The Election will take place on next Tuesday week, the 2d of November, and consequently there is but little time left for the distribution of Tickets at the various precincts. Let it be attended to forthwith, or hundreds of Whig votes will be lost.

We publish a column of Tickets in to-day's paper. Let them be cut out, preserved, and *voted*, on the day of Election.

THE LEGISLATURE.—If our Legislature were located in New York or New Orleans, we might possibly hear from it occasionally. But being in Raleigh, we have not one word from it, at this present writing, (Wednesday night,) since Monday last. Even Gov. Reid's Message, which was read in both Houses on Thursday last, has not yet made its appearance here. It will probably reach here before we go to press, but not in time to copy it.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The Tolls on the F. & W. Plank Road for September, amounted to $1,663.

For the first fifteen days of October, they will exceed $1,000.

PLANK ROAD TO CHATHAM.—It will be seen that application is to be made to the Legislature for a charter to connect this place, via Kingsbury, with Jones's (formerly Boylan's) Mills, on Deep River, in Chatham county. And we learn that a subscription was to be opened at Haywood on Tuesday last. The work has the best wishes, and we doubt not will receive the "material aid," of the people of Fayetteville.

OHIO ELECTION.—The National Intelligencer of Monday has the following, from the capital of Ohio:—

COLUMBUS, October 17.

Official and reliable returns have now been received from fifty-three counties. In five of these the vote is the same as last year; in thirty-eight other counties the Whig *gain* is 11,090; and in the remaining ten counties the Democrats gain 693, as compared with the Governor's election of last year. The nett gain of the Whigs, thus far, is 10,427, with thirty-two counties to hear from. Should those give a proportionate gain it would run the total gains up to nearly 17,000.

This is better than the Whigs expected, and leaves no doubt that Scott and Graham will sweep the State.

A despatch from Baltimore, Oct. 16, says that the Locofoco majority is about 8,000, (instead of 26,000 last year.)

The Union of Sunday continues to publish mighty dispatches from the "Hon. Wm. J. Brown" of Indiana, and "Sam Medary" of Ohio, if elections were in progress in Massachusetts, Ben Hallett would be outstripped by his Western brethren in the truthfulness of telegraphing.

Sam and Bill still persist in the same tale with which they commenced, when the voting began, that Ohio and Indiana are Locofocoish by majorities ranging from 18 to 20,000. *They* only have the news.—*Richmond Whig.*

Florida.—Full returns have not yet been received from this State. But Mr. Cabell, who is now in this city, yesterday received enough to satisfy him, that he and Mr. Ward, the Whig candidate for Governor, are elected. If the Whigs even approached success, with all the disadvantages which beset them in Florida, we set them down as invincible, and expect to see Gen. Scott go into the Presidency by a greater majority than Gen. Harrison did.—*Richmond Whig.*

A SMALL MISTAKE.—The last Carolinian claims "a decided democratic victory" in Connecticut. How does it make it out? It says, "the Middletown Sentinel shows a democratic gain of 68 towns, and a whig gain of 38."

The Editor mistook the Sentinel's meaning, which was, that the democrats had carried (not gained) 68 and the Whigs 38. And in that the Sentinel is as much mistaken as the Carolinian. The Connecticut Courant of the 16th says that 123 towns have been heard from, of which the Whigs have carried 48, the Locos 55, and 20 are equally divided. The Whigs have gained 11 towns, and the Locos 8.

SCOTT & GRAHAM IN THE PEE DEE SECTION.—A letter to the Editors from Anson county, says, "The Whigs are wide awake in these parts, and the star of the old hero is decidedly in the ascendant. If the Whigs elsewhere acquit themselves as handsomely as they will certainly do in the Pee Dee country, you may put down the Old North State's Electoral vote for Scott & Graham.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Arctic brings Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

The cotton market was firm, with a slight upward tendency.

No political news of importance.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against a Locofoco Life of Gen. Scott, which the leaders of the party in this place, and doubtless in other parts of the country, have procured in immense quantities, for purposes of deception. It is called a "Memoir of General Scott, from Records cotemporaneous with the events." It is priuted at Washington, by C. Alexander.

It abounds with notorious falsehoods, and even public documents are made false by it, by suppression of the whole truth. The title is a cheat, and is intended to induce people who do not read much to take it and read it as a genuine Life of Scott. Beware of it, honest men of all parties. It is a fraud.

Letter to the Editors, dated

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: At a late hour to-night I hasten to give you an account of the political proceedings of the day. At 11 o'clock this morning quite a large and intelligent audience assembled at the Court House to hear the discussion appointed to be held between the Electors of this District, Gen. Winslow and Col. Person.

Gen. Winslow first spoke, delivering a forcible and argumentative speech, defining the principles of the Whig party, and ably defending our Hero and candidate, Gen. Scott, from the aspersions which had been made against him,—proving beyond question that the interests of the South would be safer in the hands of one who was born, raised and educated there, and whose feelings are naturally enlisted in her favor. Pierce's abolition tendencies, actions, speeches and votes told well against the Northern man with Southern principles.

The Loco platform was in part overhauled by Gen. Winslow, and the practice of the party shown to be in violation of those principles.

I have only to add, that Gen. Winslow sustained himself well, meeting the expectations of his friends, who anticipated much of his effort. The result in November will test the value of his services.

Col. Person made pretty much the same speech he delivered in Fayetteville.

H. W. Miller, Esq. has just finished a most able and eloquent speech—a speech calculated to do much good. The Whigs are now parading the streets in a torch-light procession.

Very respectfully, * * *.

MR. CLINGMAN'S VERACITY DISPUTED.—Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, flatly contradicts Mr. Clingman's statement, in his Locofoco manifesto, of a conference between them at the Whig National Convention in 1848.

Mr. Clingman should have confined his statement of "conversations" and "conferences," to cases of dead men. "Dead men tell no tales." Gen. Taylor is not living, to speak for himself, and to deny, as we do not doubt that if living he would deny, the truth of the language attributed to him in Mr. Clingman's letter. But Horace Greely is alive, and he says there is no truth in that part of Mr. Clingman's story which relates to him.

—Here is what Clingman said, and Greely's denial:—

"During the session of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, in that year, I had some conference with Mr. Thurlow Weed, the Editor of *The Albany Evening Journal*, and with Mr. Horace Greeley, the Editor of *The New York Tribune*, both of them being well known as intimate friends and mouth-pieces of William H. Seward. They were utterly hostile to General Scott, and said he could not possibly be supported by them on account of his Nativism and various other points enumerated by them. Why is it that Mr. Seward and those gentlemen have since taken up General Scott, and given him the nomination?"

Mr. Greeley replies:

Lest silence should seem to imply acquiescence, we must set Mr. Clingman right so far as we are personally concerned in the above. Mr. Clingman had *no* "conferences" at Philadelphia with "Mr. Horace Greeley"—nothing like a conference—and heard nothing from him like what is above reported—and said Greeley was not at Philadelphia in any manner the 'mouth-piece' of Gov. Seward nor engaged in any 'conference' with Thurlow Weed.

INFAMOUS, INDEED.—Well may the N. Y. Express brand the conduct of the Albany Locofocos as "infamous." Read the annexed paragraph. But in what is the conduct of these Albany men worse than that of the Washington Union, Wilmington Journal, and other papers, which gave wide currency to the forgery, (to say nothing of those who invented it,) and have never permitted their readers to see its refutation? The manufacturer, the publishers, and the makers of the banner, are pretty much on a par; and if they are less worthy of a berth in the penitentiary, than the maker and passer of a counterfeit note, we cannot see why:—

From the N. Y. Express.

Infamous.—The Loco Foco meeting, addressed by John Van Buren, at Albany, on Thursday night, had a banner on the platform, with this inscription:

"Read Gen. Scott's orders to his officers:—"You are instructed not to enlist Foreigners, for Foreigners cannot be trusted.""

This infamous falsehood has already been branded as it ought to be, by an authority which cannot be disputed. General Scott never wrote any such order,—never gave utterance to any such sentiment. Knowing this, these scamps continue to circulate the libel. But lying, however, seems to have become one of the cardinal principles of Democracy, in this campaign.

HOW PIERCE IS RECOMMENDED AT THE NORTH.—John Van Buren spoke to the Locofocos at Albany on Thursday night last. The telegraph furnishes the following account of a part of his speech:—

"He denounced the hot heads of the South for insisting, some time since, in declaring determined opposition to any candidate for President who did not countenance the extension of slavery, and alluded with great force and effect, to the fact that New Hampshire was one of the strongest States, and every one of her members of Congress *voted against slavery extension*, and now Franklin Pierce, of that State, is the Democratic candidate, WITHOUT ANY PLEDGE WHATEVER."

That will do for New York. In Ohio, Mr. Cartter, Locofoco member of Congress, lately spoke at Sandusky, Ohio, and the following outline of his remarks by the Sandusky Mirror, a Democratic print, will enable Southern voters to judge of the style in which Gen. Pierce is advocated by his Buckeye friends. The *nonchalance* with which Mr. Carter throws overboard the platform, while clinging to the candidate, will commend itself to the delightful attention of Mr. Clemens:

"The meeting at the Court House on Friday night was a fine one. The court-house was filled to overflowing with an intelligent audience. Mr. Carter made a very able speech, that was listened to with breathless attention. Most of it was devoted to the discussion of the proposition that the democratic party was the party of progress and liberty. Under this head he discussed the action of the late Baltimore Convention. He demonstrated that *the action of that convention in endorsing the Compromise measures, was a usurpation and a violation of the Democratic creed*—not a part of it; was in direct contravention of the faith of Ohio Democracy, as repeatedly declared—not an expression of that faith. The democracy of Ohio would stand by her repeatedly avowed opinions. The heart of the people of the great progressive party was right, as time would demonstrate.

"He was for abolishing most of the navy, and all its corruptions; for abolishing the custom-houses, and their corrupt retainers, and substituting free trade and direct taxation; for checking land monopoly, and distributing the public lands to actual settlers; *for kicking that part of the Baltimore platform referring to the Compromise, as a fast ball*, and keeping the Democratic party in the line, as a party of progress and liberty. These genuine Democratic propositions received the most hearty, prompt, and frequent responses from the delighted audience.

"These measures were to be carried out by Congress. The Presidency was an executive office. He had no duties legitimately beyond the execution of the laws. He thought Mr. Pierce would not attempt any others, and therefore he thought it best to elect him. All he wished of a President was to let Congress alone in the performance of its legislative duties; and it was the members of Congress the people should look to and hold responsible."

BAD BANK NOTES.—Our readers are cautioned against receiving small notes on Banks in Washington city. Some of them have failed, and it is doubtful whether any of them are good.

The N. Y. "Commercial" ridicules the feigned joy of the Loco Focos over the result of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections before the result is known. They are shouting before they are happy, the Editor suggests. The Commercial reminds the public that *Gen. Scott was not a candidate* at any of these elections. *On the 2d of November he will be.*

Murder of an Indian Agent.—Major Norwood, Indian agent, was killed on the 20th of September, at Sargent's Bluffs, by a man named Thompson, who struck him with the butt of his gun.—The Major only lived ten minutes.

Major Norwood was the Indian agent for the Sioux, and had a subordinate general supervision of all the Indians on the Upper Missouri river. He was from Waynesville, North Carolina, where his family resides. The place where he was killed is on the Missouri river, a short distance above the Iowa line. Orders had received been given to him, by Col. Mitchell, to pay the annuities to the Sioux Indians, at Fort Pierre, under the treaty made last year at Fort Laramie.

St. Louis Republican.

[Major Norwood was a son of the late Judge Norwood, of Hillsborough, N. C.]

GEN. SCOTT'S SPEECH,

In relation to the Mexican offer to him of a million of dollars and the Presidency of Mexico.

At a dinner given to Gen. Scott at Sandusky, Ohio, the Hon. Mr. Cook welcomed him in an eloquent address, in the course of which he alluded to the magnificent offer made to General Scott in Mexico. In his response the General said,—

"My friend has adverted to the propositions seen floating about in the newspapers. I have nowhere seen it correctly stated that an offer was made to me to remain in that country and govern it. The impression which generally prevails that the proposition emanated from Congress is an erroneous one. The overture was made to me by private citizens—men of wealth and prominence. During our stay in Mexico our system of government and police was established, which, as the inhabitants themselves confessed, gave security—for the first time perfect and absolute security—to person and property. About two-fifths of all the branches of Government, including nearly a majority of the members of Congress and the Executive, were quite desirous of having that country annexed to ours. They knew that, upon the ratification of the treaty of peace, nineteen out of twenty of the persons belonging to the American army would stand disbanded, and would be absolutely free from all obligations to remain in the army another moment. It was entirely true of all the new regiments called regulars, and eight out of ten of the rank and file of the old regiments. After the war was over the Government overwhelmed me with reinforcements, after there was no possibility of fighting another battle. When the war commenced we had but one-fourth of the force which we needed. The Mexicans knew that the men in my army would be entitled to their discharge. They supposed if they could obtain my services, I would retain these twelve or fifteen thousand men, and that I could easily obtain one hundred thousand men from home.—The hope was that it would immediately cause annexation.

They offered me one million of dollars as a bonus, with a salary of $250,000 per annum, and five responsible individuals to become security in any bank in New York which I might name. It would be so arranged that I might get it in five days. They expected that annexation would be brought about in a few years, or, if not, that I could organize the finances, and straighten the complex affairs of that Government. It was understood that nearly a majority of Congress was in favor of annexation, and that it was only necessary to publish a pronunciamento to that effect to secure the object. We possessed all the arms of the country, and occupied their cannon foundries and powder manufactories, had possession of their ports of entry, and might easily have held them in our possession if this arrangement had gone into effect. A published pronunciamento would have brought Congress right over to us, and with these fifteen thousand Americans holding the fortress of the country, all Mexico could not have disturbed us. We might have been there to this day, if it had been necessary. I loved my distant home. I was not in favor of the annexation of Mexico to my own country.—Mexico has about eight millions of inhabitants, and out of these eight millions there are not more than one million who are of pure European blood. The Indians and mixed races constitute about seven millions. They are exceedingly inferior to our own. As a lover of my country, I was opposed to mixing up that race with our own. This was the first objection on my part to this proposition. May I plead some little love of home, which gave me the preference for the soil of my own country and its institutions? I came back to die under those institutions, and here I am.

GEN. SCOTT IN OHIO.—In responding to a complimentary address at Dayton, Ohio, alluding to a remark about the untarnished faith of Ohio, Gen. Scott said,—

Allow me to relate briefly an anecdote which that allusion has recalled to my mind, and it is the first time I have ever mentioned the circumstance. Not one among you can suspect that I ever had any thing to do with the credit of the State of Ohio. Well, it is even so.

It chanced that I was in the city of London, the great money market of the world, when the first bonds and the first stock of the State of Ohio, issued to secure the completion of your canal, and those vast internal improvements which have raised your State to her present position, were offered there for negotiation. It so chanced that I was at the table of one of the leading citizens of London, where I met three or four of the principal moneyed men in all Europe. Knowing that, like other soldiers, I was not worth a cent, but thinking that I was likely to be acquainted with the resources and character of Ohio, the bankers interrogated me—for money-lenders are exceedingly anxious about their securities—as to the safety of the investment, the character of the people, and the prospects of the State.

I answered them that Ohio had more acres of arable land than any territory of a similar extent on the globe. I spoke of the natural advantages which the State derived from the Ohio on the south and east, and Lake Erie on the north; of the climate, soil, and productions. It was, however, an easy thing to say that the population was thrifty, enterprising, and economical, but I had to prove it; so I said to them that a man travelling through the State would nowhere be without a schoolhouse or church of God under his eye; and where these go together, good faith and public credit are inevitable. And this is a truth which cannot be too often impressed upon the mind.—Without the union of education and religion; there is no faith in man; no, nor in woman either. The English capitalists replied to me, "You have said enough, we will buy the stock." They did buy it, and at a good price; and in that way I accidentally contributed some little to the success of that negotiation. This, too, must I add, in confirmation of what your orator has spoken—the people of Ohio have gloriously redeemed any little pledges in behalf of their State.

Noble Sentiments.—I said to them that a man travelling through this State would nowhere be without a school house or church of God under his eye; and where these go together, good faith and public credit are inevitable. And this is a truth which cannot be too often impressed upon the mind. Without the union of education and religion, there is no faith in man; no, nor in woman either.—*From Gen. Scott's Speech at Dayton.*

We have taken the pains to extract and to isolate from the admirable speech recently delivered by Gen. Scott in reply to the welcome of the citizens of Dayton, the foregoing sentiment, as one worthy to be engraven on the American mind, and to be cherished as a moral axiom by a people who regard the diffusion of knowledge as a public benefaction, and whose institutions rest upon the foundation of civil and religious liberty. It is upon such high principles as these that Gen. Scott would administer the Government, if called to the Presidency. His private life and his public career are examples that have attracted as high admiration as those great deeds which have borne his name in honor to the remotest corners of the earth. Under such a Chief Magistrate the Government would be carried on with purity, economy and integrity. Corrupt and designing politicians would be made to feel the strong arm of a faithful sentinel, and to realize that the intrigues of demagogues could find no favor under Winfield Scott.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Anecdote of Gen. Scott.—We cut the following from the last number of the Buffalo Express:

"Before Gen. Scott joined the army in Mexico, Mr. Polk had conferred the office of colonel upon some small-beer Democratic politician. The new-fledged colonel, with his cap and feathers, reported himself to the General, who politely invited him to dine with a number of distinguished gentlemen. The Colonel was vain and silly. During the progress of the dinner he flippantly remarked to the General, 'General, they say the churches in Mexico are full of gold and silver Jesuses; we will have fine times when we get among them!' The General was shocked and disgusted at the sacrilegious suggestion, but out of pity for its author assumed not to have heard him, and continued to converse on other topics. The Colonel presently repeated the remark, when the General, drawing himself up, and looking the other directly in the face, said, slowly and firmly, 'Colonel, if any soldier or officer of my command, while in Mexico, shall enter any church except to say his prayers, or for other justifiable purpose, he shall be punished; and if any shall presume to touch the sacred emblems belonging to God's altar, as you propose, *he shall be hung!*' There was silence at the table for a little space; the Colonel's face was redder than his feather, and just at the moment he would have been happier in his citizen's dress, talking politics in a bar-room."

High Tariff.—The price of railroad iron in England has gone up from $21 to $31 per ton. This adds, under our *ad valorem* tariff, $6 per ton to the duty, thus increasing the protection on our side.

Will our high tariff Whigs just note this down, so they may not forget it when they come to oppose the ruinous tariff of '46?—*Enquirer.*

That's precisely what the Whigs said—as soon as the English have broken up our furnaces and obtained a monopoly of the trade, they would put their own prices on the article. Iron is one of the most indispensables—every farmer must have it. If not produced by our own labor here, it must be had from abroad.

Any man with one idea must see, that if the English laborer works for six pence a day, he must drive the American mechanic out of market, who receives 75 cents or a dollar a day—unless the latter is protected by a duty.

Richmond Whig.

The Rockingham Register is very much disgruntled because some Democrats recently helped the Whigs about Dayton, in that county, to raise a pole. We are sorry to add to the *Register's* distress, but the same thing has occurred several times in this county; and what is more our Democrats not only helped to raise the poles, but say they are going to help also to elect Scott and Graham in November. Wonder if the Dayton Democrats wont do so too.—*Staunton Spectator.*

Postscript.

As we go to press our streets are alive with preparations for the Mass Meeting.

MEETING OF THE CLUB.—The meeting of the Scott and Graham Club last night was attended by a large number of the citizens of Cumberland and the neighboring counties. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Gilliam, Mr. McLean of Robeson and Mr. Headen of Chatham.

The Club then adjourned to the foot of Haymount and assisted in raising a Scott and Graham pole and flag. Then the crowd was addressed by Messrs. Haughton and Waddell of Chatham, and by Mr. Haigh, Gen. Winslow and Mr. Banks. And at 10½ o'clock, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Scott and Graham.

Mr. Badger delivered a great speech to the Scott and Graham Club in Raleigh on Friday last.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Register has some six columns of proceedings. But it is generally of but very little importance. Mr. Gilmer has moved an inquiry into the right of Dr. Shaw to the seat in the Senate. Mr. Caldwell a resolution looking to the immediate payment of the State's first instalment to the Central Road. Mr. Cherry, a bill to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools.

Gov. Reid's Message is at hand. It treats of Free Suffrage, opposes a change of the basis of representation, favors the election of Judges and Justices by the people, for a limited time; discusses the Common School System, and opposes a change of the mode of dividing the fund; advocates "a judicious system of internal improvements;" refers to various rail road, navigation, and plank road companies; recites the indebtedness of the State, and its revenue; thinks no new taxes need be laid for the next two years. Gen. Saunders resigned his place as one of the commissioners to revise the laws; and the Board will not report the Revisal to the present session. The message is short and will be given hereafter.

A Specimen of Confidence in the Election of Pierce.—Mr. Christmas, one of the Democratic Commoners in our State Legislature from the Democratic County of Warren, has bet largely on the election of Scott and Graham, and is ready to bet more on the same side, if any of his brother Democrats are inclined to stake their money on Pierce.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Another Fabrication Exposed.—The following communication from the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was received last night by Telegraph:

HAMILTON, October 18, 1852.

"*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

"The publication in the 'Union' of Tuesday, the 12th instant, over my name, declaring Gen. Scott for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, is a base forgery. I never wrote or published such a circular. "LEWIS D. CAMPBELL."

Pennsylvania Election.—Official returns from twenty-four counties, including Philadelphia, foot up as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court: Woodward, (Dem.) 101,818; Buffington, (Whig,) 92,379. The same counties gave in 1848 for Taylor 116,444, Cass 103,852; showing a falling off in the aggregate vote of 25,892, of which the Whigs lost 24,065 and the Democrats 1,817 votes.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 18.

Ohio Election.—Returns have now been received, official and unofficial—mostly, however, official—from fifty-seven counties, and the Whigs gain 11,780 votes on the vote for Supreme Judge over the Democratic majority for Governor last year, which was 26,080. There are twenty-eight counties yet to be heard from entire, in which, if the Whigs gain as they have done in those already heard from, the Democratic majority of 26,080 will be reduced to not more than five or six thousand.

Bloomerism.—A Western editor says he is in favor of short dresses, on the ground that he has not much time to spend with the ladies, and therefore, while with them, he wishes to see as much of them as he can with propriety.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev'd Frederick Nash, Dr. SHEPARD K. NASH, of Marion District, S. C., formerly of Hillsboro', to Miss AMANDA DRAKE, of Robeson.

DIED,

In this place, on the 18th instant, ELEANOR MARTIN, wife of Thomas Waddill, in the 40th year of her age. The deceased possessed many of the ennobling traits of humanity,—a quiet, peaceful and kind neighbor; a faithful and confiding wife, and the most devoted mother. Of a domestic turn of mind, she mingled but little in general society; her greatest pleasures were in adding to the happiness and providing for the wants of her family; answering promptly to all calls of charity possibly within her power.

The distressed ever had her warmest sympathies, and the poor never left her door naked or hungry. She had been for twenty years a member of the Methodist Church, and died in peace with the world and with her God.—Com.

Carolinian and Argus please copy.

On Tuesday morning last, near Little River, in this county, Mr. JOHN McFADYEN, a most excellent and worthy young man.

At his mother's residence on Haymount, on Sunday morning last, JAMES, son of Gatlin Davis, dec'd, aged 13 years.

At Smithville, N. C., Capt. ISAAC B. SMITH, of the Steamer Gladiator.

At Carolina Female College, on the 11th inst., MARIA A. E. LONG, only daughter of M. C. Long of Anson county, aged 12 years, 11 months and 7 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 19—Steamer Southerner, with goods for Jones & Nicholson, A A McKethan, P Taylor, C S Johnson, P P Johnson, H Frambert, S J Hinsdale, S Boon, F D Brocee, W Draughon, Cook & Johnson, W McIntyre, J H Hall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 16—Brigs Manzanillo and Sterling from Boston; Schrs A J DeKosset and Marine from New York, Mary Isabella from Baltimore, Radiant from New River. 17—Brigs Pamaho from Boston, Marshall Dutch from Searsport; Schrs Ira Brewster from New York, Volant from Jacksonville, S R Potter from Boston.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

Favored by a bountiful Providence with Peace and Plenty, the present would seem a most auspicious period for directing our thoughts and energies to such objects of legislation as are calculated to advance the great interests of the State, and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty.

Government was instituted for the security of the rights of persons and of property, and for the promotion of the substantial prosperity and happiness of the people. These objects, controlled by constitutional limitations, constitute the great political chart to guide Legislative and Executive action.

Among the subjects which claim the consideration of the General Assembly, is the question of Constitutional Reform. At the session of 1850-'51, the General Assembly passed, by a constitutional majority, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to extend to every freeman, who now has the right to vote for the Commons, the right to vote for the Senate. The Executive Proclamation on this subject was published agreeably to the requirements of the Legislature. I earnestly recommend that said amendment be passed by the constitutional majority of the present General Assembly, and submitted to the voters of the State for ratification.

The Constitution, as it now stands, prohibits every man who does not own fifty acres of land from voting in the Senate. This provision, it is believed, disfranchises in the Senate about one-half of the free white men of the State, and embraces in its proscription a large class who, in point of merit, intelligence and patriotism, are not inferior to any portion of our population—The proposition is not to take from the landholders their just rights, but to elevate another meritorious class of our people to equal privileges a principle of this reform, that a great portion of the landholders, with a commendable disinterestedness, regarded this as a question of principle and of right, and among them were found its earliest advocates and most zealous supporters.

A large majority of the people in every portion of the State, are in favor of Equal Suffrage, and prefer the Legislative mode of effecting it—The greater part of the expense necessary to attain Equal Suffrage has already been incurred; and now to abandon the legislative mode, and to rely upon the Convention mode, would not only involve the necessity of increased expenditure, but an increase of expenditure. The constitutional majority required for the Convention is larger than for the Legislature, and I regard the Legislature as the safest and only practicable mode, at this time, of amending the Constitution.

A change of the Basis of Representation would be fraught with mischief. Even the agitation of the subject is calculated to destroy that harmony among the various portions of the State, which is essential to prosperity and happiness. Let us, instead of directing our attention to objects that may produce none but baneful results.

It is a circumstance gratifying, and at the same time highly complimentary to the State, that however much the people may desire constitutional reform, they promptly reject any other than a constitutional mode to attain it.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace, by the people, and for terms less than for life, are objects of constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

There is no object of more general importance than Common Schools, nor is there any question more worthy of the favorable consideration of the General Assembly and the people of the State.

It is contended by some that the present mode of dividing the School Fund is unjust, and that it should be divided according to white instead of total population. The great basis of distribution has been the approval of many successive Legislatures, and I do not see any good reason to recommend a change in this respect. No mode can be devised that will operate with equal benefit to all the counties.

It is submitted, whether the appointment of a general superintendent may not tend to improve common schools, and to advance the cause of education. Such an officer could ascertain and introduce uniformity in the system, and to diffuse a proper spirit on the subject throughout the State. It is believed that the present system has greatly diminished the number of private schools. In many instances, it would seem that a reliance upon the common school prevents the district from providing a private school; and it is often found that a district has a very imperfect school, and that only for a short period during the year. The schools should, if possible, be of such a character as to make it the interest of all classes to patronize them; for they are intended alike for the poor and the rich.

The execution of the system is more defective than the system itself. One cause why our schools are not in a more flourishing condition arises from the fact that public attention has not been sufficiently aroused to the importance of the subject. Sparseness of population, and the want of adequate means to employ suitable teachers, are the principal obstacles that impede the progress of the system. The question arises, whether it is proper to endow the system, with its present limited but gradually increasing benefits, or to improve it at once, by a resort to an increase of taxation. I can imagine no object for which an increased taxation would be more justifiable and commendable. Contributions for public education have been aptly compared to the vapor drawn from the earth, not to exhaust, but to be returned in fertilizing showers.

Our common school system, however, imperfect as it is, is producing lasting and beneficial effects. It will improve as we advance in experience and increase in population. During the past year, upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars were distributed from the Literary Fund, among the several counties of the State, and an equal amount will be distributed during the present year. The principal of the fund is gradually but slowly increasing, and is becoming more productive. As yet, there has been nothing actually received from escheats, but it is believed that the act passed upon this subject at the last session will, in the course of time, greatly increase the Literary Fund.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will in due time submit a report, showing the condition of the fund, and the proceedings of the Board in relation to other subjects committed to their management.

A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as a subject of great importance, and entitled to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The want of cheap transportation is deeply felt by the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of the whole State. To overcome this inconvenience could not fail to increase the reward of every industrial pursuit, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the people of the State. Believing that the members of the General Assembly, coming from the various counties, will be fully prepared to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of the many public improvements which demand the patronage of the State. Works of internal improvement necessarily involve a large expenditure, and should be undertaken with a due regard to their practicability, and to the adequacy of the resources and means necessary to complete them. The General Assembly, which authorizes a work of internal improvement, ought, as a general rule, to provide for raising the means necessary for its completion. Whether public opinion and the condition of the treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvement, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. A wise and practical system all should approve: a wild and extravagant scheme all should deprecate.

The requisite amount having been subscribed, according to the terms of the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the month of October last, the Commissioners on the part of the State delivered over the Road and fixtures to the new Company. Since that time, the Road has ceased to be under the control and management of the State. Since the transfer to the new Company, the road has been undergoing an entirely new superstructure, which is nearly complete.

This improvement has already enhanced facilities to the State. The stock in it has been subscribed to form the connecting link between this Road and the Wilmington and Raleigh and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, and this important work is in course of construction.

At the last session a Resolution was passed authorizing the President and Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to authenticate the records of the road by the purchase of two hundred copies of the same, and appropriating them for the purpose of [illegible] and authorizing them to pledge [illegible] for the next three years [illegible] the Treasury of the State should be [illegible] any event, be held liable for [illegible] money, with the new charter [illegible] should be accepted, the stock should be sold for the [illegible] of the State. In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the road purchased two [illegible] and [illegible] was appointed to report the [illegible] A [illegible] has been taken by [illegible] a report of it, I presume, [illegible] The new Company has [illegible] proposition to purchase the stock. Unless the [illegible] should [illegible] direct, the [illegible] the Treasury, it would prevent Mr. Anderson from receiving any portion of his debt. Should the proposition be accepted, the stock will not pay one half of the debt. I recommend that the General Assembly authorize the payment of the residue of the debt, and that the stock be transferred to the new Company. The stock is [illegible] subscribed, with that an appropriation shall be made to pay the balance.

The Report of the President in relation to the affairs of the Road, while under the control of the State, will in due time be communicated to the General Assembly. In enrolling the Bill passed at the last Session to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, it is believed that [illegible] which renders further legislation on the subject necessary. One of the omitted sections authorized the appointment of four directors on the part of the individual stockholders and only three on the part of the State. The Board of Internal Improvements did not feel authorized to make any change in the number of directors appointed on the part of the State. The stock transferred is represented by the State in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. If the Legislature intended that the number of directors on the part of the State, should only be in proportion to her stock, farther legislation on the subject would appear to be necessary.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, with energetic management, has of late overcome, to a considerable extent, the early embarrassments this important work had to encounter. The Company has commenced paying dividends, thus enabling the Literary Board to distribute an increased amount for the support of Common Schools.

The North Carolina Railroad, it is believed, is progressing as rapidly as could be expected, considering the circumstances attending its commencement and prosecution. This improvement promises to afford new and increased means of transportation to a considerable portion of the State, heretofore deprived of such facilities. The President of the Company will, in due time, submit a report in relation to the progress and condition of the work.

It is probable that application will be made during the present year, or early in the next, for the first instalment of the State's subscription to the stock of this road. To raise the sum, State bonds are authorized to be issued and sold. It is believed that this loan, as well as all others required by the State, can be procured upon better terms by authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Coupon Bonds.

An act was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, appropriating twelve thousand dollars, "out of the first moneys collected after the first day of January 1852, from the Cherokee bonds, and from the sale of Cherokee lands," for the survey of a Railroad route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. The Agent states, that only a small sum applicable to this appropriation has been collected. It was not therefore in the power of the Board of Internal Improvements, to procure the execution of the survey. It is to be regretted, that this could not be done before the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, as the contemplated line runs through a portion of the State, where the people are deprived of the means of convenient transportation, and are therefore deeply interested in the subject. It is uncertain, under the present Act, when a sufficient sum will be collected to defray the expenses of the survey. Should the Legislature desire it to be made at an early period, an appropriation for that purpose will be the means by which it can surely be accomplished.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road is in course of extension. The whole amount of the State's subscription has been paid. The stock has already been paying dividends into the State Treasury. This work not only bids fair to be a valuable improvement, but the stock it is believed will be a good investment for the State. The Report of the President and Directors of the Company is herewith transmitted.

An Agent was appointed to superintend the construction of the Western Turnpike road. A considerable portion of the Road has already been made, and other parts of it are under contract. The Agent, it is believed, has faithfully performed his duty in superintending the work. Toll gatherers have already been appointed on the portion of the road completed, but a report of the amount of tolls collected has not yet been received.

It is respectfully submitted whether legislation is not necessary on the public highways. This is a subject of general importance to the State, and has been too much neglected. Good roads will be found to advance the interests of all the industrial pursuits of the State. The mode of assessing the labor to build and repair public highways is unequal and unjust. The work done on the public roads is a tax paid in labor. It often occurs that a person of quite limited resources and extensive farming interests, is liable for a considerable amount of labor to Roads, while his wealthy neighbor who has a large estate contributes but little or nothing at all for that purpose.

It becomes the duty of the present General Assembly to lay off the State into Electoral, Congressional and Judicial Districts, and to apportion the members of the House of Commons among the several counties of the States.

It is respectfully submitted, whether public [illegible] and the ends of public justice do not require the formation of one or two additional Judicial Circuits, and the election of a corresponding number of Judges.

The fiscal year closes on the 31st day of October, when the Public Treasurer will submit his Report giving a detailed account of the operations of the Treasury.

The State debt is as follows:—

State bonds already issued,	$1,224,000
Loans authorized by law for various works of Internal Improvement for which it is expected bonds will be issued during the next two years,	2,140,000
Total,	$3,364,000

The Report of the Comptroller for the fiscal year, ending the 31st of October 1851, is herewith communicated.

It will be seen that the taxes paid into the Treasury during the year 1851, amounted to the sum of $157,357 71. The Revenue Act, passed at the last session, will, it is believed, increase the Revenue paid into the Treasury this year, about $20,000. Neither the demands on the Treasury, nor public convenience would seem to require any increase of taxation during the next two years. No more money should be collected from the people, than is necessary to defray the expenses of a good and economical government. Taxation is indispensable, but it is one of the first duties of the Statesman, to endeavor to equalize the burdens as well as the benefits of government.

As a general rule, it is believed that the tax upon the estate of each person should be in proportion to its value, subject to such exceptions only as circumstances and fundamental principles may justify. Inasmuch as property on the one hand ought not to be made the test of public privilege, neither on the other ought the absence of property to exempt the person from bearing an equitable share of the public burden. Therefore it is thought just and proper to impose capitation tax. Slaves are regarded to some extent as both persons and property. The following wise provision in our State Constitution, which ought not to be departed from, defines the power of legislation upon this subject:

"SECTION III.

1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the state upon all individuals subject to the same.

2. All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing a system of *ad valorem* taxation. White males alone are subject to a poll-tax, while a poll-tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation commences nine years earlier and continues five years longer. Thus it will appear that by taxing both sexes the amount of revenue collected from the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on white polls, in proportion to the population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed is equivalent to one hundred per cent more. It is therefore obvious that in proportion to the whole number of each, the poll-tax paid on the slaves is three times as much as the poll-tax on the white population. So it will be found that this provision in the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves in the two-fold character of persons and property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a fair and just relation to each other, in a system of revenue. It is believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value. This would require every person to contribute in proportion to the value of his or her estate, and would equalize the public burden between the various classes, upon principles of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of protection his estate requires from government, than by resorting to the actual value of such estate.

This system need not interefere with taxing certain employments, and the income on professions, as is now done. Such persons as do not possess personal estate of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, ought to be exempt from property tax, and an exemption of a like amount might be made in favor of all others. A system of revenue, based upon these principles, is recommended to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

On the 8th of May, 1851, Asa Biggs, B. F. Moore and R. M. Saunders, Esquires, were appointed commissioners, under the act of the last session of the General Assembly, to revise the public statute laws of the State. On the 2d day of August, 1852, R. M. Saunders sent in his resignation, which in consequence of my necessary absence, did not reach me till the 24th of that month. His letter of resignation is herewith communicated. I have received no official report from the commissioners; but in the latter part of the month of August last, it came to my knowledge that the commissioners, prior to the date of this resignation, had decided not to report the revisal to the present Legislature. Under all the circumstances, it was deemed advisable not to fill the vacancy until the subject was submitted to the General Assembly. It is due to state that the commissioners were appointed with the hope and expectation that they would be able to complete their labor by the usual time of the meeting of the Legislature. They will, no doubt, in due time, report directly to the General Assembly, when such action can be taken as may seem expedient.

Professor Emmons was appointed under the act passed at the last session to make a geological and agricultural survey of the State. The work is progressing, and it is believed, will in the end be productive of highly beneficial results to the agricultural and mining interests of the State.—Agriculture has been too long neglected, but it is hoped it may receive a new impulse, that will lead to the increased reward of the husbandman. It is believed that an additional appropriation, to supply a boring apparatus, and to justify the collection of specimens, to be deposited at some central place or places would promote the objects of the survey.

A report in relation to the progress of the survey is expected in due time, and, when received, will be laid before the General Assembly.

Commissioners were appointed to value the Cherokee lands, under the act passed at the last session for that purpose. It is believed that they have completed their duties, but their official report has not yet been received.

I herewith communicate the report for 1851, of the agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds, and the sale of Cherokee lands.

The report of the Cape Fear Navigation company is herewith transmitted. Also, the report of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad company.

Resolutions of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, in relation to an Agricultural Bureau, and resolutions of the General Assembly of Florida, on the same subject, are communicated.

Also, certain Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of the Compromise measures passed by Congress.

My letter book is ready for your inspection, and will, on request, be laid before you by my private secretary.

It will afford me great pleasure to cooperate with the General Assembly in all such measures as are calculated to promote the honor and welfare of the State.

DAVID S. REID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1852. }

The Savannah Republican, heretofore opposed to Gen. Scott, takes a review of the canvass, concedes that Gen. S. was misunderstood and misrepresented at the time of his nomination; that developments since made show him to be sound on all questions affecting the South, and expresses the hope that he will receive the vote of Georgia. This is a sample of the reaction which has been very general in the entire South. If we only had a month longer, it would reach every dispassionate mind south of Mason and Dixon's line; for the developments tend not merely to vindicate Scott's soundness, but they make sad havoc with the New Hampshire Freesoiler.—*Rich. Whig.*

More Sippersoff.—The Kanawha Republican of the 13th contains another batch of six committeemen—who can't go the Yankee Free Soiler. Their feelings are otherwise inclined. They are going for the man who has proven his capacity and willingness to serve his country by 40 years of glorious service.—*Richmond Whig.*

Coming Back!—The Hon. Wm. S. Parham of Louisiana, over whose accession to the Democracy the Locofoco sheets raised a universal shout, has become convinced that he did Gen. Scott injustice, and like an honest man, he has come out and said so—and will support the Old Hero with all his might. This is the case with great numbers.—The development of Pierce's "home views," and his Van Buren surroundings are opening the eyes of the Southern people. We commend this example to the honest and patriotic Whigs in this State—who in a moment of irritation and under mistaken impressions in regard to Gen. Scott, went off half-cocked. They must be satisfied now, that as between Pierce and Scott—the latter has every advantage.—*Richmond Whig.*

A despatch from a well-informed gentleman at New Orleans, who was a member of the Whig National Convention, and understands the politics of the State as well as any man in it, says: "You may put down Louisiana as positively certain for Scott. This is reliable, and beyond the possibility of a doubt.—*Nat. Int.*

"They don't know how to spell his name!"—At the great Mass meeting in Greene, on the 14th, as we are informed, an incident occurred, which created much laughter at the expense of the "unterrified," who were present. A short time before the meeting, they had raised a pole, which had a small flag flying from its top, on which were the *names* of their Candidates. Whilst Mr. Stanly was speaking, he pointed to the flag and exclaimed, "Why, they don't know how to spell his name! Look there!" Every eye was turned in the direction of the flag: "P-E-A-R-C-E—*Pearce!*" exclaimed Mr. S. *He* is a good Maryland, Scott and Graham *Whig!* They have waked up the wrong passenger!" It was even so. They had not been quite so lucky in spelling their candidate's name as he was in spelling *'but'* for his father! The roar of merriment which followed made the welkin ring again!—*Ral. Register.*

Wake Forest College.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held at Smithfield, on Monday the 18th instant, the Rev. John J. Brantly, A. M. of Newberry, South Carolina, was unanimously elected President of the College, in place of Rev. John B. White, resigned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the bushels of chaff of which the proceedings of the Legislature are composed, we extract a few grains which may interest some of our readers.

In the Senate, considerable debate has taken place on the resolution of Mr. Gilmer, directing the Committee on Elections to inquire and report to the Senate whether Henry M. Shaw had been duly elected.

Messrs. Clark, Shaw, Hoke, Person and Thomas opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Gilmer, Jones of Pasquotank, Woodfin, Kelly and Bynum supported it. It was not decided up to Thursday afternoon; but of course the Locofocos will reject the resolution. They are unwilling to have the facts of this great outrage inquired into and published.

Messrs. Boyd and Palmer form the Senate's branch of the Committee on Tabular Statements, &c.

Messrs. Bynum, Person, Murchison, Albright, and Arendell the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State.

Messrs. McDowell, Hoke, Lillington, Joyner and Cannady the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to amendments of the Constitution.

The Committee on Agriculture consists of Messrs. Steele, Cunningham, Parks, Woodfin, Boyd, Clark, McMillan, Speight and Cowper.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of the county of Stanly.

Mr. Steele a bill to amend the 33d Sec. of the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Caldwell introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, by the terms of the Charter incorporating "The North Carolina Rail Road Company," the State of North Carolina cannot apply, the State of North Carolina cannot appoint and be represented by Directors in said Company until the individual stockholders have paid in on their stock five hundred thousand dollars.

Whereas instalments on said individual subscriptions to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars have been called for, and as alleged more than four hundred and twenty thousand dollars thereof already paid in.

And, whereas, owing to the probable if not certain increase on the price of rail road iron, it may be greatly to the interest of the State that she should be at once represented in said Company.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to confer with the Governor to inquire what, on this behalf, is best to be done for the interest of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to enquire whether Henry M. Shaw, a member of this House, was duly elected by a majority of the votes cast for Senator for the District composed of the counties of Currituck and Camden at the election in August last. And that said Committee report to this House whether said Shaw is entitled to his seat as a member of the Senate from said District, together with the facts upon which they base their opinion.

[Upon this resolution a debate arose, which was participated in by Messrs. Caldwell, Gilmer and Thompson.]

Mr. Person. As I conceive the Senate has already arrived at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to this matter, I move that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Murchison introduced a bill to appoint some discreet person to take the lists of taxable property in the respective counties. The bill was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a subscription by the State of a portion of the stock in the Yadkin Navigation Company, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

On Swamp Lands—Messrs. Cherry, Corbett, Jones, Furr, and W. H. Lyon.

To prepare a tabular statement of the population of the State, &c.—Messrs. Waugh, Whitehurst.

On Military affairs—Messrs. Webb, Hawkins, McDugald, Bryant, Teague, Pegram.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial from the Agricultural Society of North Carolina, praying for an appropriation from the State Treasury to aid the Society in its efforts to promote the interests of Agriculture. He also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the State be authorized to pay Wilson W. Whitaker, the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, one thousand dollars, to be applied by said Society for the promotion of the laudable objects for which it was organized.

Mr. Dobbin, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to pay Tales Jurors, reported a substitute to provide for paying Tales Jurors when they serve one day until sun-set; and if they are required to serve two days, for paying a per diem and mileage. But none are to be paid unless they actually serve on the Jury.

Mr. Dobbin introduced a bill to amend the act passed at the session of 1850-'51, to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to establish the Farmers Bank of North Carolina, in Elizabeth City. [Capital stock $500,000.]

Mr. Tripp introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the last Session of the Legislature entitled an act to provide for keeping a Record of Marriages.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution requesting his Excellency, the Governor, to inform the House why he has not supplied the vacancy in the Board of Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

Mr. Wilder said he would be sorry to see the resolution pass in its present shape, for it would not be respectful to the Governor. He would have no objection to it if it were put in a proper shape. The reason the vacancy was not filled was simply this, that the Governor did not feel authorized under the law to fill it. He then moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Hill remarked that the Governor had already given the reasons. He supposed the gentleman from Caldwell had not read the message, or he would not have introduced the resolution. The reason is there given. Mr. Hill then read from the message what is said in relation to the matter.

Mr. Miller stated that it was not his intention to be disrespectful to the Governor. He was a plain man, and might not be able to do things in the best style; but simply desired to have the information.

The resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Miller presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the public interests of the State require that the Governor proceed without delay, to fill the vacancy on the commission to revise the public statutes, occasioned by the resignation of R. M. Saunders, Esq.

Mr. Avery moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, which was decided in the affirmative—ayes 59, noes 48.

Mr. McIntyre introduced a bill to enroll and keep on record the names of all free white men between the age of — and —, to abolish the present militia laws. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State; which passed its first reading and was referred. [Proposes to amend the Constitution of the Constitution, so as to provide for electing Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the People, to hold their offices for eight years.]

Two bills incorporating Coal Mining Companies have passed the Commons.

We learn that the mass meeting at Asheville last week was a magnificent affair. Delegations were there from all the surrounding county. 3000 people were present, among them many ladies. Though the meeting was appointed for only one day, they kept it up three days. P. B. Satterthwaite, James W. Osborne, Henry W. Miller, Edward Stanly and Graham were the orators. The barbecue was splendid and abundant, and the effect of the meeting first-rate, many Democrats coming over to the Whig side. Scott and Graham — *Bishop* and *Hall*.

Pennsylvania Election.—The returns from all but twelve counties of the State give W. Woodward (Dem.) for Supreme Judge, 171,371; Joseph Buffington, Whig, 167,535. The same counties in 1848 gave Gen Taylor 172,232; Gen. Cass 159,187, Mr. Van Buren 10,113. These figures show a falling off from the whole vote of 40,713, of which the Whig vote is 4,698. The remaining counties in 1851 gave for 12,049, Cass 12,000, Van Buren 993.

Look Out for Vile Charges.—The Democratic leaders are not making much noise. Their candidate is not the man for whom they can make open appeals to the people. They cannot get up a spark of enthusiasm for him. But they are working like moles, still and underground. This is true in more respects than one. We warn our Whig friends against what may be circulated just before the election. The Locofocos are desperate; and will stop at nothing to carry their point.

We have just seen a precious document circulated in Newbern, making the most infamous charges against General Scott. [illegible] the treasury, receiving double pay—[illegible] money entrusted to his charge, &c. &c. These charges are unblushingly made by one of the purest men of the day—[illegible] sands and thousands to pass it by—but who is now as poor as when he began his career. Look out for such stuff.

Negroes in New Hampshire.—[illegible] contradictions between the acts of the Democracy, the exclusive and self-constituted champions of Southern rights. It looks queer to a man in a tree, that they should go to the borders of Canada for a champion of Southern institutions. It looks still queerer that they should select a man who [illegible] revolts at slavery—[illegible] Democracy [illegible] has declared that [illegible] *Union* if the Abolitionists *did not* HAVE *a right to enslave slavery more than he does!* [illegible] if possible, still more marvellous that he should have gone to a State where [illegible] a footing of equality with *native whites*, [illegible] much *better* footing than *foreign whites*. [illegible] a *gentleman* and a *statesman* in the Democratic Commonwealth;—he may vote—he may hold any office from that of Governor down to that of a white man, whether a native or foreigner, whether he never do either, if he happens to hold [illegible] religious opinions. A Catholic or a Jew is to be esteemed inferior to the scum of [illegible] that ever came from Africa.—*R.*

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

OR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

A man's opinions before and after [illegible] is decided.

"I am sorry that Scott's supporters are endeavoring to meet these issues, are endeavoring to get up an excitement in relation to his military services."—T. L. Clingman, Oct. 1852.

"Scott has performed important [illegible] on the boundary in Maine; on the Canada; in the North-west; in the [illegible] in Mexico. His name is honorably with the historical records of our country, *in every quarter he has served*, [illegible] *be a* STATESMAN *and a* [illegible] Clingman, April 27, 1848.

"When Gen. Scott received the [illegible] was it not the general feeling that he [illegible] to be supported. That was an *honest* impulse."—T. L. Clingman, Oct. 8, 1852.

"We all understand this: Gen. [illegible] understands it; *but he looks for elevation* [illegible] *at the hands of his countrymen*."—T. L. Clingman, April 27, 1848.

"There is NO *section* of this Union that does not owe Gen. Scott a deep debt of gratitude."—*Ibid*

"Brilliant military services, like his, are a great feather in the cap of any man; but the people have not deemed them alone sufficient to qualify one for the Presidential Office, in spite of great political objections."—T. L. Clingman, Oct. 8, 1852.

Whether Gen. Scott was as good as some others, or not, he was STRONG ENOUGH to beat *any candidate* of their party.—T. L. Clingman, April 27, 1848.

And so on, *ad infinitum*.—*Ral. Reg.*

Martin Van Buren—the Candidate of the Abolitionists in '48, is out in another letter in support of his friend, Pierce. His whole soul is absorbed in this contest—and he urges the Free-Soilers of Chicago, to whom his letter is addressed, to put forth all their exertions. He affects to be in high spirits at the prospect. "Our skies are bright," (he says,)—our union is complete. Our candidates could scarcely be more acceptable." He knows Pierce well. He knows his views on slavery and all other subjects—and *if he spared* he will vote for him. "The sweet fellow" renounces none of his opinions, as he did in '41—he is now as he was then. He is surrounding the South with freesoilers. He and Pierce agree in every thing—they both love slavery—and public plunder—they both hate slavery—and it would be an immense gratification to Van's intense hate of the South, if he can succeed, by means of his creatures, in getting possession of the government.—*Rich. Whig.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1852.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake.

DISTRICT.	GEORGE W. BANTER.
" 2	NATHANIEL BOYDEN.
" 3	JOHN W. CAMERON.
" 4	RALPH GORRELL.
" 5	HENRY K. NASH.
" 6	M. W. RANSOM.
" 7	JOHN WINSLOW.
" 8	E. B. SATTERTHWAITE.
" 9	DAVID A. BARNES.

Presidential Election will take place on the 2d day of November.

THE GRAND WHIG RALLY.

The Whig Mass Meeting held in this town last week was the most brilliant affair of the sort that has occurred in this place. Whether we regard the number and character of the distinguished speakers, the power of their appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, the number in attendance, the perfection of the arrangements in all particulars, the bountiful repast, the "feasting and the flow of soul"—in every item and particular, we repeat, it stands far ahead of any political meeting ever held in this place. In all particulars gratifying to those who managed as well as to those who participated in it, all of whom it will ever be a source of pleasant reflection. We *know* that it has done good to the glorious cause of the country and its true exponents, WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. The fruit will be manifest in a few days, and will not consent to be written down as no process.

On Wednesday evening, as we briefly stated in our last, a large meeting of the Club was held, at which speeches were made by Col. Neill A. McLean, of Robeson, Messrs. Headen, Haughton and Rand, of Chatham, and by our townsmen, Dr. Haigh, Gen. Winslow, William H. Haigh, and Wm. Banks.

On Thursday morning, the streets were thronged with people. Chatham was here with her music and banners, Robeson with her banner, Wilmington with Frank Johnson's Band and a most superb banner, the handiwork of an accomplished Whig lady of that place, displaying an elegant and recherché; Bladen, Richmond, Moore, Sampson, Cumberland, all well represented, and even Wake, Johnston, Franklin and Brunswick, had all some of their gallant sons present. Our own Club mustered hundreds, with numerous superb Banners, headed the line of the procession, young ladies bore numerous banners.

The crowd, comprising, as variously estimated, from four thousand persons, including ladies, arrived at the Stand, on the beautiful ground near the "Cross Creeks," where an immense platform with awning, surmounted by a Whig Pole, from the top of which the National Flag floated, had been erected. Here were seats provided in front of the stand for about 2000 persons.

The meeting was called to order by the Marshal, T. H. Haigh, Esq., E. J. Hale, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following

TOAST OF THE DAY.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. JOHN WINSLOW.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

[illegible] WRIGHT, Pres. Club at Wilmington.
[illegible] MCLEAN, " " Ft College.
[illegible] BLACK, " " Red Springs.
[illegible] " " " Harrisonville
[illegible] WILLIAMS, Esq. " " St. Paul's.
[illegible] HARRISON, " " Rockfish.
[illegible] A. RICHARDSON, " " Bladen.
[illegible] HALE, " " Fayetteville.
[illegible] A. HARRISON, of Sampson County.
NEILL KELLY, Bladen.
NEILL A. MCLEAN, Robeson.
J. LIDDITT, New Hanover.
DUNCAN MCINTYRE, Richmond.
[illegible] SANDERS, Johnston.
LAWRENCE J. HAUGHTON, Chatham.
[illegible] WEBB, Orange.
CHAS. CHALMERS, Moore.
HENRY H. WATTERS, Brunswick.
[illegible] SKINNER, Franklin.

The recommendations were ratified by the following acclamation.

Upon the Chair, Gen. Winslow delivered a brief welcome to all who were present on this interesting and glorious occasion, and closed [illegible] with justly deserved compliments, to Hon. Haughton, Esq. who delivered a speech well suited to the opening of such a meeting, abounding as it did with facts and arguments, and a ample stock of political information of which he possessed.

The hour being near at hand when Mr. Haughton concluded, Mr. Haigh read letters from Messrs. McDugald and Henry W. Miller, Esqrs. regretting for their necessary absence, owing to their engagements in the political field, and the following a high compliment to the Elector for this District, Gen. Winslow. Mr. H. alluded to letters from other gentlemen who had accepted but were unable to attend.

Wm. Banks improved the following 20 or 30 minutes by presenting a superb Cake, elegantly ornamented with patriotic mottoes, the offering of a fair Whig matron of this county. W. A. Huske, Esq. subsequently performed a similar agreeable duty, for which he was charged by another Lady. The tables to which "every body and his wife" were invited, were more conveniently and tastefully [illegible] than any thing of the sort we have seen. The outer table formed a circle [illegible] by several large oaks in the county, we suspect, from which seven other tables, each 50 feet in length, diverged to different parts of the main table; all having convenient spaces for passing in and out. The whole length of table was 800 feet, affording room, on both sides, for about 2000 people to stand. The table was filled, in many parts two deep; so that it is evident upwards of 2000 people, (among them many Ladies,) partook of the bountiful repast. Among the items of the bill of fare, we may mention 50 hams, 3 beeves, 70 turkeys, besides pigs, sheep, chickens, ducks, bread, and vegetables, in unknown quantities — As may be supposed, a large quantity of provisions was unconsumed, which was subsequently distributed among such persons as would consent to receive it.

After dinner, the President introduced Gov. Morehead, who had not been in this place since his memorable intellectual encounter with Mr. Henry in 1842. Those who heard that discussion, expected a treat, and they were not disappointed. The speech was one of extraordinary ability and eloquence; it was listened to with profound attention, and responded to with rapturous applause.

We have not room to speak as fully as we could wish of these and other speeches which followed them. Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsborough, and Messrs. W. A. Huske, and Wm. H. Haigh, successively, and briefly followed, (with an occasional animating burst from the President,) before the adjournment for tea.

At 7 o'clock a beautiful torch light procession, with music, banners and transparencies, was formed at the Town House, marching to the stand, where two or three hundred Ladies were already in possession, and where even a larger audience than that of the day assembled. The speaking was resumed, and continued till midnight. Henry K. Nash, Esq. of Hillsborough, Joshua G. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, Col. John W. Cameron, of Richmond county, M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsborough, Col. Neill A. McLean of Robeson, and Gen. Winslow, all spoke, eloquently and ably. It was thought that when the President adjourned the meeting at midnight, the speaking was over; for most of the orators had engagements which called them away on Friday morning.

But, when Friday morning came, there was still a throng in the streets, and a demand for "more." So, at a few minutes notice, a large audience assembled in the Town Hall, when J. A. Richardson Esq. of Bladen, responded to a call in an able speech of great power, originality, and wit, establishing his claim to rank as one of the most promising young orators of the Cape Fear section of the State. Joshua G. Wright, Esq. was again called out, and spoke for about an hour in his own elegant and eloquent style.

At night, an immense crowd, including a number of ladies, called at Gov. Morehead's lodgings, desiring once more to hear his animating voice. Though suffering with hoarseness and cold, he answered their call in an exhortation to Whigs to do their duty, fully, fearlessly and faithfully.—Important official business called him off to New York, and he might not be able to return in time to vote. But if not, he hoped that more than one good Whig would do him the kindness to influence democratic votes for Scott, so as to more than make up for the possible loss of his own.

Gen. Winslow and Mr. Banks also briefly addressed the assemblage.

And so closed this noble Whig demonstration. But we trust that its end is not yet. That the powerful appeals to the good sense, the feeling, and the patriotism, of the people, will be answered by an increase of Whig zeal, and an awakening of Whig principles in many a mind heretofore blinded by prejudice.

In the name of the Whigs of Fayetteville and Cumberland, we must not forget to return thanks to the Marshal and his efficient Aids; to those who so handsomely prepared the elegant Banners, the Stand, the Grounds, the Tables, and the Dinner which loaded them. We would mention some of these by name, but that, where all were animated by the same spirit of enthusiasm, and gave their time with the same cheerfulness, it might be deemed invidious to discriminate.

One other thing we cannot forbear to notice. Among the great number present at the meeting, we saw but one man who was affected by liquor, and he had gone there in that condition. The Whigs appealed to the judgments, not to the evil propensities, of their fellow citizens, and therefore they declined to tempt any one to "put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his senses."

THE ELECTION.—Only a week and the great question will be decided, not only what men but what principles shall govern this great nation.—In the success of Scott and Graham, we see Peace and Prosperity. In that of Pierce and King, we feel sure of a reign of Flibustierism, which will keep neighboring nations, as well as our own, in turmoil, and most probably lead to war. With the one, we shall hope for a fair share of the public lands for purposes of Education and Internal Improvements in the old States as well as in the new. From the other, we shall look for the old system of giving away this vast inheritance to the sturdy beggers in the West, to the exclusion of the other rightful owners. In short, from Gen. Scott we may expect an administration based on Justice; from Gen. Pierce, one controlled by motives of Expediency and popular clamor. May He who governs all things control the event, whatever it may be, to the good of the people, and the perpetuity of the Union and of free government.

We make a last appeal to our Whig friends to do their duty, and their whole duty, that none of them may subject themselves to the self-reproach of having lost the day by neglect. Upon ONE VOTE may depend the great result. Let *that* vote,—*every* vote,—be given.

RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.—Our friends in all this part of the State will oblige us much by forwarding as early as possible, *correct* returns of the Presidential Election.

We have made arrangements with a Telegraphic Reporter to furnish the returns from the whole Union, by which, in his own language, we expect to have, within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls, sufficient intelligence to show what the result will be.

The account of the Whig meeting and pole raising at [illegible]ks' was received too late for to-day's paper.

Daniel Webster is dead!

The greatest intellectual light of the age is extinguished!

The public mind was somewhat prepared for this sad event, by a telegraphic despatch received here on Friday last, stating that he was dying. He lingered until Sunday morning the 24th, at 3 o'clock, when he breathed his last. His disease was "chronic diarrhœa, accompanied with an effusion of water in the peritoneum." He was perfectly conscious, on Friday, of his approaching end, and was calm and composed, with unclouded intellect. On Thursday he had prepared a bundle of documents, to be sent to Washington.

On Friday, his family requested his Boston friends to discontinue the connection of his name with Presidential movements, and the executive committee accordingly issued an address withdrawing his name.

He has stamped his name indelibly upon the history of his country, and of the world. As a Statesman, he leaves no equal behind him.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—The success of our Plank Roads has aroused a spirit of enterprize in this section, which will not rest till Fayetteville shall have been connected with every neighboring county.

The F. & Centre P. R. Co. have completed a very advantageous contract with Messrs. Jones and Barbee, to build 194 miles of their road from Puppy Creek, (to which point it is nearly finished from this town,) to Blue's Bridge, the line between this county and Richmond, 35 miles from Fayetteville. This is regarded as ensuring the extension of the road to Concord.

The F. & W. Company have contracted with Peter G. Evans, Esq., and others, to build a road from a point on their road 33 miles from town to Evans's Mills on Deep River, 12 miles. Arrangements have been made for the extension of this Branch to Haughton's Bridge, and thence to Dixon's Foundry, 13 miles from Graham, Alamance county. Of course it will be carried to Graham.

The road beyond Haughton's Bridge will be constructed by a new company, a charter for which will be before the Legislature this week.

The receipts of the F. & W. Road for September were $1763, instead of $1663 as stated in our last.

We learn that it is in contemplation soon to make an experiment of a steam carriage on this road.

SALE OF STOCKS.—Fayetteville Bank Stock sold at auction on Saturday last at $82, and F. & W. Plank Road Stock at $49 75, six months credit.

MASS MEETINGS.—The Whig heart of North Carolina is fully aroused. In all parts of the State we hear of great meetings just over, now going on, or to take place during the present week. The Whig spirit is up, and the Whig State of North Carolina will be redeemed, beyond peradventure, unless the Mountain Whigs permit themselves to be transferred like so many cattle by Thos. L. Clingman. If they have the spirit of men, and of patriots, they will spurn the selfish, ambitious traitor, and go for the man who never abandoned his country, even when he was offered a million of dollars and the Dictatorship of Mexico, though the Locofoco authorities of his country were then endeavoring to disgrace him. Every thing depends upon the spirit of the Mountain men. With our information of known gains for Scott and Graham in other parts of the State, we feel an abiding confidence of success, provided they do their duty to themselves, their candidates, and their country!

Among the Meetings yet to take place which we may mention, are, those at Newton Grove and at Pittsboro', advertised in another column, others in Rowan, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Bertie, Gates, Chowan, Northampton, Newbern, &c.

CORRECTION.—A friend has called our attention to a paragraph in the last Carolinian, copied from the Wilmington Journal, in which Judge Caldwell's conduct is misrepresented—(this time we hope more from ignorance than malice.) A desire to rescue a high Judicial functionary from unmerited reproach, induces our friend to give us a correction of the Journal's statement.

The Journal stated "that Judge Caldwell, (Whig,) at Anson Court, gave way on Tuesday of that Court, for John W. Cameron, Scott Elector, to address the people; and refused a similar accommodation to Col. S. J. Person, Democratic Elector, on Tuesday, at Bladen Court."

Our informant happened to be at Anson Court, and is acquainted with the circumstances. Judge Caldwell did not reach that Court until Tuesday of the Term. After the Grand Jury was charged, and had retired, a gentleman of the Bar requested the Judge to adjourn Court, in order to give Mr. Cameron an opportunity to address the people. He declined doing so, on the ground that it would be drawn into a precedent for similar applications round the Circuit. The Docket was then taken up, and, as is generally the case, was run over, in order to ascertain what cases were ready for trial, and what were to be continued.—This is usually the first thing done, in order to give counsel an opportunity of hearing from each other, and of knowing what cases they are to try—it being customary to try no civil causes on the first day. The Judge finding no cases ready for trial, adjourned Court—and it was then that Mr. Cameron addressed the people.

The Yellow Fever still prevails in Charleston, the deaths reported on Tuesday last being 11, on Wednesday 8, on Thursday 7, on Friday 5.

FLORIDA.—Nearly complete returns are said to show the election of the Locofoco Governor and Congressmen, by from 100 to 200 votes.

One Dime to the Memory of Washington.—A committee of the citizens of York (Pa.) has been appointed to provide boxes, to be placed at the several polls in that borough at the Presidential election, to receive contributions to the Washington National Monument. The boxes are to be labelled: "Contributions to the National Monument. Give one dime to the Memory of George Washington. This is a platform upon which all Americans can stand."

Another Villainous Fraud Exposed!

We have repeatedly cautioned the public against placing trust in the vile Locofoco fabrications put in circulation on the eve of the Presidential Election. The latest is thus exposed by the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last. The reader will observe that *one hundred thousand copies of a forged letter* from the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, have been sent throughout the South by the Locofoco wire-workers at Washington *after* Mr. Campbell had declared it a base forgery!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WARNING AGAINST A FORGERY.

Believing that little is ever effected by petty tricks, in the decision of great National issues, we seldom notice the little fabrications which appear openly in the columns of the partisan press on the eve of a Presidential election. Finding, however, that one of these counterfeits, (styled by our adversaries "*Rowbacks*,") which appeared a few days ago in the columns of the Union, and which we were yesterday enabled to nail to the counter, has received a fresh and more covert start in the shape of a handbill for *Southern* circulation, we recur to the fabrication with the view to put our Southern friends on their guard against it. This is it:

On the 12th instant the Union contained what purported to be a late letter from the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, placing General Scott in a false position in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, and on Monday last we received from Mr. Campbell, by Telegraph, and published yesterday, the following letter:

"HAMILTON, October 18, 1852.

"*To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

"The publication in the Union of Tuesday, the 12th instant, over my name, declaring Gen. Scott for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, is a base forgery. I never wrote or published such a circular. "LEWIS D. CAMPBELL."

Yesterday there was placed in our hands a large handbill, printed by the Democratic Committee in this city, *containing the fabricated letter*, accompanied by various inflammatory imputations on Gen. Scott, together with other electioneering matter, and headed in staring capitals, "ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE—A VOICE OF WARNING TO THE SOUTH." This handbill was of course prepared before the appearance of Mr. Campbell's contradiction; but we are credibly informed that *one hundred thousand* copies of it have been printed, and as they have doubtless been transmitted to the South in great number, we give this information to the Whig press in that quarter that they may guard the public against the imposition. We do this lest the Union may not itself come forward promptly with a disavowal of the fraud which, we presume, has been practised on it by some one possessing more zeal than honesty.

The Union reports at length speeches by Gen. Pierce at Providence and at Concord a few days since, at the Locofoco rejoicings over supposed triumphs in Ohio and Pennsylvania! What has become of the horror exhibited because Winfield Scott, in the performance of official duty, addressed the crowds everywhere assembled to do honor to a great Patriot?

SANDUSKY, (Ohio,) Oct. 21.

Escape of Fugitive Slaves.—Intense excitement has been prevailing here, in consequence of the escape of a number of fugitive slaves who arrived here last evening from Kentucky. They were on their way to Canada. On reaching this city their friends assisted them to the steamer Arrow, and immediately on the departure of said vessel, an attempt was made to arrest them, which failed. Citizens of both colors interfered to protect them, and finally succeeded in effecting their rescue from the police, who were endeavoring to bring them ashore. A very serious struggle ensued, and the slaves finally escaped en route for Canada. The citizens are charged with a want of disposition to execute the law. Much excitement prevailed.

From Europe.—The Europa has arrived. She brings Liverpool dates to the 9th instant. Cotton in some cases easier, but prices unchanged; week's sales, 80,000 bales—speculators taking 30,000, exporters 5,000.

Political and general news unimportant.

France steadily approaching an empire.

Mass Meeting in Louisburg.—We learn that the Mass Meeting in Louisburg, Franklin, on Wednesday, was very numerously attended.—Eloquent and able speeches were made by Col. McDugald, of Bladen, and Mr. Ransom, with fine effect.—*Raleigh Register.*

A SCOTT AND GRAHAM MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN PITTSBOROUGH

ON THE 29th AND 30th INST.,

AT WHICH A FREE BARBECUE WILL BE GIVEN.

All persons of both parties from Chatham and the adjoining Counties are invited to attend.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger will address the Meeting, and other distinguished orators are certainly expected. Oct. 22, 1852.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Scott and Graham Club at Robeson Institute on Saturday the 30th inst. Several distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

A. S. McMILLAN, Pres't.

MASS MEETING IN SAMPSON COUNTY.

The friends of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and the Hon. Wm. A. Graham in the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Cumberland, Duplin and Sampson, will hold a Mass Meeting at Newton Grove, on Friday 29th of October, 1852.

A number of the distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom are expected to be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

☞ We are requested to state, that JNO. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Assistant Elector, will speak at Carver's Creek on Saturday the 30th, instead of the day first mentioned, and on the 29th at Kelly's Cove

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 19th inst., by Isaiah Warren, Esq., Mr. S. PETER JACKSON to Miss NANCY ANN WEST.

[A general invitation was given to the surrounding neighbors, and seventy-five persons were present, and not a single Pierce man in the crowd.]

In Moore county on the 13th inst., by the Rev. John McIntosh, Mr. WM. DODSON HARRINGTON to Miss ELIZA F. PATTERSON, daughter of Jas. Patterson, Esq.: all of Moore.

DIED,

Near Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., after a painful illness, PHILANDER E., youngest son of John and Margaret Burkloe, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 1 day. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"I take these little lambs," said he,
"And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest." [COM.

In Raleigh, on the 17th inst., RICHARD SMITH, for a great many years a Merchant of that City, aged about 74.

Near Little's Mills, Richmond, on the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBESON, consort of Jas. Robeson, Esq.

In Chatham County, on the 11th inst., ALBERT G. HINTON, Esq., in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Wilmington, on Monday the 18th instant, WILLIAM W. TILLY, aged 18 years. Also, on the 12th instant, LUCRETIA, consort of Archibald Bule, in the 46th year of her age.

On the 8th inst., near Farmington, Davie Co., N. C., the Rev. THOMAS MILLER, in the 49th year of his age. He was for a number of years a successful and popular minister in the M. E. Church.

At her residence in Chatham county, on the 20th of September, Mrs. ELIZABETH HEADEN, in the 82d year of her age.

She had been confined to her bed nearly eight weeks, during which time, so great was her christian-like resignation, not a murmur was heard to escape her. She seemed to say, "though he slay me, yet will I trust in him;"—and well she might, for she was conscious that although her earthly house would shortly crumble into ruins, she had a mansion in heaven, whose builder and maker is God. Such a visitation of providence cannot be otherwise than deeply afflicting to her large circle of relatives and friends; but they mourn not as without hope, for as in life she had long since chosen that better part, so in death she gave every evidence that it would not be taken from her. She had been a worthy member of the Baptist Church for more than 50 years.

Communicated.

In Neshoba county, Miss., on the 20th of June, Mr. NEILL McDONALD, in the 49th year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife, seven children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss. Also, on the 4th of Sept., in the same State and county, Mr. JAMES McDONALD, aged 34 years. Thus were two affectionate brothers—the former a Ruling Elder and the latter a member of the Presbyterian Church—much esteemed and respected in their different relations in life by all who knew them, called in quick succession from the scene of their toils on earth to the enjoyment of their reward. They emigrated a few years ago from Robeson county, where they left a large circle of friends who will receive this sad intelligence with deep and heartfelt sympathy for the bereft.—COM.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

OCTOBER 25, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	14	14
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9	9¼
Prime,	8¾	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6½	7
Osnaburgs,	9¼	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 00	4 12½
Fine,	3 75	3 87½
Scratched,	3 50	3 62½
GRAIN—		
New Corn,	65	75
Wheat,	75	80
Oats,	35	10
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	22	25
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 75	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1 10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple " new		40
Northern "	40	48
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	20	21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Sales have been made at something above our quotations.

Cotton.—The late news from Europe not coming up to expectations, has a tendency to check speculation. The market is steady for all other articles.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine firm, yellow dip 3 40. Spirits 48 to 50. Corn in good demand. Timber—Sales of 5 rafts at from 2 50 to 8 50, as to quality.

At Charleston, cotton drooping, at 8½ to 10½. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 5 to 5½. Bacon 9½ to 10½. Salt $1.

At Cheraw, cotton 8½ to 9½, sales of the week 705 bales.

Total receipts of cotton 255,014 bales, against 198,396 last year. Increase 56,618.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gift Regalia,	4000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
3000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptuno,
3000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
3000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morenita,

For sale by CHAS. BANKS.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

BACON.

5000 SIDES and Shoulders. Just rec'd and for sale by COOK & JOHNSON.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36-3t

NOTICE.

CANDIDATES for admission into the Freshman Class next January will be examined on the first eleven chapters of Pierce's Geometry—or its equivalent: Candidates for the Sophomore Class, in July, on the whole of Geometry. These requirements will be in addition to those now made, because of a change in the order of subjects taught in the Mathematical Department.

Oct. 22, 1852. 37-2t

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for H L Myrover & co, C T Haigh & son, P Montague, W Bow, T S Lutterloh, C S Johnson, Ray & Pearce, J M Palmer, W H Lutterloh, Willkings & co, H & E J Lilly, J W Baker, J H & J Martine, and 49 passengers.

Oct. 22—Str Rowan, with boats Odd Fellow and Ben Berry, in tow, with goods for C T Haigh & son, H L Myrover & co, H & E J Lilly, Ray & Pearce, E J Hale & son, Wm McIntyre, Iredell Company, J & T Wadsill, and others.

Oct. 22—Str Gov. Graham, with boat Gen. McRae in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & co, M Brown & Son, Earnhardt, Adderton & co, M Brown, E B Rice, J Newlin & son, E Myers, King & Bege, W Trelour, E Belo, C Banks, Gardner & Wheeler, Jenkins & Roberts, C W Andrews, J M A Drake, J McIver, J P Covington, University of N C, C N McAdoo, T Graham, E L & J A Pemberton, Freeman & Ross, M L & R J Holmes, P C Saunders, W Clark, Ag't, Marshall & Parker, Murchison, Reid & co, Steel & Shortridge, Columbian Society, E J Hale, J Sullivan, W Oates & Son, A Newsom, E C Ball, Cedar Falls co, S Johnson, Sill & Sill, A H Moss, Gray & Saunders, J J Leach, W J McConnell, J Stafford, Chambers & Caldwell, A S Crowson, Carr & Watson, A S & E Moss, Blum & Lash, M Greentree & Co, J A Worth, D McNeill, E Fuller, C D Nixon, J Sloan, E N Poole, R Green, J D Williams, G W Harriss, Stedman & Horne, R T Long, J B Walton, J A Wiermun, Baker & Owen, J & B G Worth, M & A Waldauer, D Murphy, Stafford, Clark & Dixon.

Oct. 24—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for C T Haigh, B Rose, Benlow, Kyle & co, T S Lutterloh, A Zackory, B Kayton, P Montague, Cook & Taylor, Smith & Jones, Hall & Bolinger, J Kyle, P P Johnson, H L Myrover & co, W H Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19—Brig Albert Adams from Boston. 20—Brig Wm. McGilvery from Boston, Schr. Alarie from New York. 21—Schrs. Hudson from Boston, J K Randall from Newport, R. I., H P Russell from Baltimore, Risk from Kingston, Mass.; Barque Mary R Barney from Providence.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Floral College (N. C.) will receive, until 11th of December next, through the undersigned Committee, proposals for two Female Teachers, to assist in imparting instruction to the pupils of Floral College. Applicants must accompany their proposals with certificates of recommendation; also state terms and as to salary.

Any information desired in regard to the Institution can be obtained by addressing the undersigned Committee, at Gillopolis Post Office, Robeson county, N. C.

W. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM, } Committee.
JOHN McNEILL,

Oct. 23, 1852. 36-11D

BACON AND LARD.

WILLIAM MACINTYRE offers for sale,
19,765 Lbs. prime BACON.
10 Bbls. Clear Mess PORK.
12 Bbls. Leaf LARD.
October 25, 1852. 37-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

4000 Lbs. BACON.
2 Casks superior A.L.F. in pints.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
October 25, 1852. 37-3t

TO MUSICAL INSTRCTERS.

THE Trustees of Floral College wish to employ a competent Instructer to take charge of the Musical Department in said Institution. The salary will be liberal. Proposals will therefore be received by the undersigned Committee until the 11th of December next, when the Board of Trustees will convene and make a selection, which will be made known on that day to the successful candidate. Applicants must specify the amount they are willing to take for their services for the term of one year, and also accompany their proposals with certificates of recommendation as to moral character and musical attainments.

Any information desired in regard to the institution can be obtained by addressing the Committee at Gillopolis Post Office, Robeson county, N. C.

It is immaterial whether the applicants are Gentlemen or Ladies.

WM. McKAY,
J. B. McCALLUM, } Committee.
JOHN McNEILL,

Oct. 12, 1852. 37*1t

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, being desirous of moving to the West, offer for sale the PLANTATION on which we now live. It contains some 660 or 700 acres, about 200 of which are under a high state of cultivation. About 400 acres is heavily timbered Pine land, suitable for Turpentine, Lumber, &c. This valuable tract of land is at the contemplated head of the Deep River Navigation. There is also a Merchant Mill, newly built and in good repair. Also a first rate Saw Mill, and in a fine neighborhood to sell lumber. Also a Tan Yard, with all the buildings necessary, and the only one in the county. The Plantation is the best furnished with buildings of any in the county. It will be sold on the 24th of November. The terms of the land will be one and two years time, with interest from date, and bond with approved security.

At the same time we will offer a large stock of Goods, some 1500 bushels of Corn, several hundred bushels of Wheat, and a variety of other property too tedious to mention.

The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. J. & A. B. PHARR.

Pharr's Mills, Moore co., Oct. 15, 1852. 37*ts

CHARLES BANKS

IS receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of

2 cases Jar Prunes,	2000 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
100 boxes Sardines,	2000 lbs. Hazel Nuts,
5 cases Prese'd Ginger	1000 Cocoa Nuts,
50 boxes Raisins,	50 bbls. and boxes Soda,
1000 lbs. soft-shell Almonds	Butter, Sugar and Water Crackers,
1000 lbs. Walnuts,	

50,000 Havana and Principe Cigars, Stoughton's Bitters, Worcester Sauce, Currants, Citron, Cassia, Yeast Powders, Dates, Quince and Guava Jelly, Capers, Olives, Pickles (in gallons, half gallons, and quarts,) Brandy Pine Apples and Peaches, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Cordials, Pine Apple Cheese, Preserves (in pints, quarts, and half gallons,) Conserve Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Liquorice, &c.; which will be sold at very low prices.

Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

IN assorted packages, adapted to Country Trade. For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36-3t

Application will be made to the present Legislature for a Charter for a Plank Road from Fayetteville (via Kingsbury) to Jones's Mills, in the county of Chatham.

Oct. 19, 1852. 36-4t

HAVING taken the Stand recently occupied by J. E. Bryan, Esq., I have a large and general stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. Also, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Which I will sell low to punctual customers or exchange for Produce. C. E. LEETE.

2 doors East of the Market House.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, one splendid PIANO, received only a few days ago from New York. Also, one nearly new, and two second hand; all in good repair. The second hand Pianos will be sold very low. Persons wishing to purchase will find no difficulty in getting suited, both as to quality and price, on examining the above Pianos. Apply to

L. H. WHITAKER.

At Mrs. Johnson's Boarding House, Liberty Point.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36-3t

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, bl'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malbro Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys.

Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail. JOHN C. THOMSON.

Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.

Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

LEATHER.

HARNESS Leather, Calf and Goat Lining and Binding Skins. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

September 23, 1852. 28-6w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing every variety of style and quality adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade.

ALSO—Travelling Trunks and Carpet Bags; Shoe Findings of every description.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Merchants in town and country wishing articles in our line, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

September 23, 1852. 28-6w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDONALD & McMASTER, for the transaction of a general

Barter, Grocery, and Provision Business;

And expect to receive their full Stock by the 25th inst., at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank.

J. R. McDONALD.
JOHN E. McMASTER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 50 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 18, 1852. 18tf

SMALL AND TALL:

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. M. A. BAKER,

Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.

Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Leete & Johnson is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Thos. J. Johnson is alone authorized to settle the concern.

CHAS. E. LEETE,
October 1, 1852. THOS. J. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted the firm of Leete & Johnson, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

The business will be conducted in future by the undersigned on his own account, at the old stand near the Cape Fear Bank, where he hopes to see his old (AND VALUED) FRIENDS, and the trading public generally.

He has on hand and will be receiving shortly, his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery &c. &c.

32tf THOS. J. JOHNSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

BOOK BINDERY.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Sept. 8, 1852. 24 6m

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOHN BANKS,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 61y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville. EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

MALLETT & PAULMER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 4, 1852 60tf

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,

Wilmington, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a Stock of Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines; Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements, and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers, on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

July 28, 1852. 12 3mpd

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13tf

MILCH COW WANTED.

ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office. Sept. 27.

MUSIC.

A LOT of new MUSIC, consisting of Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c.

Benigna Waltz and Cornelia Waltz, by Mrs. S. M. Mallett; Sylph Polka and Cumberland Polka, by L. H. Whitaker. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

W. H. McKAY.] [J. H. ROBERTS.

McKAY & ROBERTS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
} Fayetteville.

L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Y

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.

July 12—7-tf J. D. WILLIAMS.

WESTERN BACON.

10 HHDS. just received and for sale by

T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.

July 21, 1852. 10tf

10 TONS Swedes IRON, assorted sizes, for sale by

P. P. JOHNSON.

August 26, 1852. 20tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

August 30, 1852. 21tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARBIN.

Aug. 30, 1852. 21

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 140 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

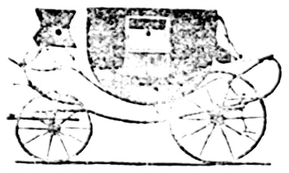
Apply at this Office.

Nov 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying six miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, a joining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jno. R. McDuffie on the premises for particulars.

June 29, 1852. 3tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to furnish all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.

Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and I will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ All work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ Repairing executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach & Light Carriage Manufacturer.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

10 BARRELS Extra family Syrup.
6 do. Glue for Distillers.
5000 barrel bungs. For sale by
Sept. 13, 1852. D. & W. McLAURIN.

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 25, 1852. 30tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to exam ine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State. JAMES KYLE.

Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

Just received, per Steamer Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vises,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1852. 88tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 11, 1852. 72tf

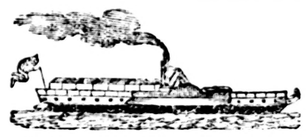
The Brothers' Steamboat Company,

OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.

Sept. 18, 1852. 28-6m

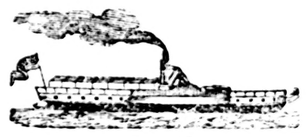


STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 26, 1852. 87tf



A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.

May 12, 1852. 90tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Pollard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feby 23, 1849 50 tf

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible] Sept. 1851.

This is to certify that I was afflicted 15 years ago, with a [illegible] Humor, or Blood in the Legs, which baffled the skill of the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia. I [illegible] was induced to try Dr. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, which I purchased of [illegible] Arch Street, Philadelphia. After using [illegible] bottles, I was entirely cured, and have enjoyed good health ever since. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine to all who are afflicted with Humors of the Blood, as I believe it to be the best medicine in the world for that purpose.

[illegible] Pastor of [illegible] Church, Philadelphia.

The above Bitters are prepared at the Germa[illegible] Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the country.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Hoofland's German Tonic, or Stomach Bitters, for Storekeepers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.

July, 1852. 9

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN be effectually cured by DR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are wished, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Baptist Rec.

The editor said, Dec. 25th—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown on the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

FOR RENT.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees of Floral College, until the last Saturday in October, for the Steward's Hall for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1853. F. K. NASH, Pres't.

WM. McKAY, Sec'y.

Sept. 28, 1852. 32td

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is still anxious to sell his LANDS in this county. The said Lands are in a good state of cultivation, and all adjoining, but can be divided so as to make three pretty farms.

The residence is quite a handsome and healthy location, and worth any gentleman's time to go and look at.

It will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession given the 1st day of January next.

—ALSO—

A very fine JACK and 8 or 10 young Mules, with stock of all kinds.

Oct. 6, 1852. D. S. WILLIAMS. 32tf

NOTICE.

MRS. SWAN will open a School for young Ladies and Children, at the house formerly occupied by Miss Mary Holmes, (known as one of the McArn houses,) on Monday the 25th inst.

Mrs. WILEY will be glad to give instruction in Music to scholars who can take lessons at her residence on Haymount. Oct 18.—35-3t

FOR SALE.

LINSEED, Tanners' and Neatsfoot OIL. Also, superior Winter Sperm Oil, in quantities to suit.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1852. 35-3t

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE Hubs, Spokes and Rims. Also, Axles and Springs, together with a general assortment of Iron, suitable for the Carringe-making business.

Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1852. 35-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 30 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.

Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber Land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.

Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.

MALCOM PURCELL.

October 2, 1852. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situated on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land: also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises. COLIN McFADYEN.

October 15, 1852. 35-4m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to-wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.

Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 33tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, Oct. 13, 1852.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent, payable to the Stockholders, at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st November next.

35d1N] E. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

NEW GOODS.

GOOK & JOHNSON are now receiving their usual Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Embracing Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries, to which they invite the attention of dealers in this market; and their friends who cannot make it convenient to visit town for the purpose of making selections, may rely upon as faithful an execution of orders as though they were present.

Oct. 19, 1852. 35-3t

JOSEPH J. LIPPITT,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN GROCERIES,

HALL'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce; returns rendered with despatch.

Refer to E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres't of the Branch Bank of the State; Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son, Fayetteville.

Oct. 13th, 1852. 34-3m

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Henry Branson & Son is this day dissolved. Henry Branson will settle the business of H. Branson & Son. H. BRANSON.

October 14, 1852. 34-8t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.

Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

PIERCE'S MATHEMATICS.

NEW EDITIONS of Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry; Algebra; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Curves, Functions, and Forces, vols. 1 and 2. Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1852.

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received their Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they call the attention of their customers and the public generally, being determined to sell on as good or better terms than any Store in the country. Call and see.

FULLER & SELLERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 12, 1852. 33-4w

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 10th day of November next, I will offer for sale my land in this county, containing about SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY acres, more or less, in a body. The land lies on the south side of Lower "Mc Fadyen Springs," where a boarding house used to be established with profit to the owner.

At the same time, I will sell my stock of horses, cattle, &c., consisting of [illegible] known on day of sale.

A. B. McFADYEN.

Cumberland county, Oct. 9.

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FF'G Powder.

ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, [illegible]
Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, [illegible]
Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, [illegible]
a general assortment of DRY GOODS, [illegible]
SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices for [illegible] good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 13, 1852.

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick, for sale by [illegible]

August 9.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Turpentine BARRELS. These barrels are from 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts will be made for the next twelve months made or delivered.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, [illegible] hundred Acres of [illegible] Timber, on the Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation, accessible at all seasons of the year to [illegible] flat-boats. Three thousand acres of [illegible] have been boxed and worked for turpentine. The premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary buildings. There are three hundred acres [illegible] land under fence, well adapted to the [illegible] tions of the South. Also, a CAPITAL [illegible] with a mill frame ready for raising, [illegible] abundance of Timber. In addition to [illegible] tages, the range for stock is unsurpassed [illegible] tion of country; and its locality is convenient [illegible] time market as the State affords. The [illegible] this location so well adapted to the [illegible] improving community.

For terms, apply to the undersigned [illegible] S. C., where all applications [illegible] with prompt attention. [illegible] Fayetteville.

Oct 15, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the [illegible] Company," being desirous to [illegible] tablishment, carried on by steam power [illegible] lem, Forsyth County N. C., are offering the [illegible] vate sale, on as favorable terms as could be [illegible] by such persons as feel inclined to enter into the manufacture of cotton.

The factory contains 2760 spindles, and [illegible] If not sold shortly, they even would [illegible] the Machinery separately from the building.

For further particulars apply to the [illegible] company. P. P. SMITH.

Salem, Oct. 9, 1852.

10 tons best Peruvian Guano, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

Oct. 11, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and rivetting Leather Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of lacing and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their place evenly, run true, and have a smoother surface on the drum or pully, and will give from 10 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. HINES.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford county.

Hand Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, on Deep River.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peoples Mfg. Co., McCulloch Miller, Mr. Lacy, Miller; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Guilford county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61-3tpd

WASHINGTON

Livery Stables.

Hay St., opposite the Methodist Church,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their former fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 6tf

JNO. M. ROSE,

Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mill separate from the Engine, to be propelled by any other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best